THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers.

NUMBER NINETY-EIGHT CHESNUT ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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VOLUME XXVIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848. WHOLE NO. 1411.

Original Poetry.

I WOULD NOT BE A CHILD AGAIN.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY HENRY MORFORD.

[In sending us the following poem, Mr. Morford writes as follows:—"I send you, as you will perceive, an offset to 'Ella Elwood's' beautiful poem, 'I Would I Were a Child Again,' in the Post of the 29th ult. I presume she is in earnest in her wish. I am fairy as much so in my disclaimer. Perhaps we represent the phases of happy and unhappy childhood. Perhaps, as I have hinted, in her mind the past may seem brighter than it was: perhaps, in mine, it may be colored by after suffering. Choose ye between these philosophies."]

I would not be a child again,
Oh, never call me back
To tread, with fettered heart and hand,
That long-dead weary track.
To see all things with fettered eyes.
To bear a mastered will,
To game, for off, on Paradise
And be forbidden still.

I would not be a child again.
Although from all around
I hear the fond wish breathed in vain
To pass again the bound.
To live such another time the cheerful air
That childhood's lip inhales,
And play, without a thought or care,
In childhood's sunny vales.

I would not be a child again.
No memory lives for me
That ever my word hand has lain
Upon another's knee.
I hear no word of kindness now
Dropped in childhood's ear,
For playmates parted away.

I would not be a child again—
I see, when I look back,
The dragging of a misery chain
Upon an endless track.
Harsh laughter from the careless dong,
Cold words from lips as cold,
And torture, when my heart was young,
That made my spirit old.

I would not be a child again.
I cannot but believe
That those who mourn o'er childhood's wane,
Their memory wrongs severe.
That fancy paints with colors of the sky
What sober truth would hue
Dull. I know, a happier child
Would be a happier man.

I would not be a child again.
My spirit holds its place,
I beanie no prayer to retain
One moment of my race.
I envy Time to move his wings.
Nor seek to hold him fast,
Stand firm for all the future brings.
And never regret the past.

Romance of History.

STORY OF ANTHONY CROZAT.

THE GREAT BANKER:

OR, A FATHER'S LOVE.

Gayarre, in his Romance of the History of Louisiana, relates at length the following interesting and touching story of Crozat and his lovely daughter.

The colony of Louisiana had been in a lingering condition, gasping for breath from its cradle, until 1712, when on the 14th of September the King of France granted to Anthony Crozat the Royal Charter, with exclusive privileges, that virtually made Crozat the supreme lord and master of the colony. The story of this remarkable man is then continued by our author:

Anthony Crozat was one of those men who dig riches, commerce, and recall to memory those princely merchants, of whom Genoa, Venice, and Florence boasted of yore. Born a peasant's son, on the estate of one of the great patricians of France, he was, when a boy, remarked for the acuteness of his intellect; and having the good fortune of being the foster brother of the only son of his feudal lord, he was sent to school by his noble patron, received the first rudiments of education, and at fifteen was placed, as clerk, in a commercial house. There, by the protection of the nobleman, who never ceased to evince the liveliest interest in his fate, and particularly by the natural ascendency of his strong genius, he rose, in the course of twenty years, to be a partner of his employer, married his daughter, and shortly after that auspicious event, found himself, on the death of his father-in-law, one of the richest merchants in Europe. He still continued to be favored by circumstances, and having had the good fortune of loaning large sums of money to the Government in cases of emergency, he was rewarded for his services by his being enobled and created Marquis de Chatel.

So far, Crozat had known but the sunny side of life; but for every man the hour of trial must strike, sooner or later, on the clock of fate, and the length of intermission of the felicity that one has enjoyed, is generally counterbalanced by a proportionate infliction of calamity. Happy is he, perhaps, whom adversity meets on the threshold of existence, and accompanies through part of his career. Then, the nerves of youth may resist the shock, and be even improved by the struggle. The mind and body, disciplined by the severe trial through which they have passed, have time to substitute gains for losses in the account book of life. At any rate, when the tribute of tears and sufferings is early paid, the debtor may look for a clear and bright meridian; and when the sun of his destiny sinks down in the west he has some right to expect, if some clouds should gather round the setting orb, that it will but only be to gladden the night with the gorgeousness of their colors. But if smiling Fortune, after having reached her terrestrial goal, gives him her uninterrupted attendance until his manhood is past, she is very apt to desert him on the first cold approach of old age, when he is most in need of her support; for the stern decree that man is born to suffer, must be accomplished before the pastime of another life are once more in store for him. Crozat was destined to be no exception to the general complaint. Unknown to his secret, she lived in fancied security, and, for a while, enjoyed as pure a happiness as may be attained in—the happiness of dreams.

One day, a rumor arose that a matrimonial alliance was in the way of preparation for that lineal descendant of a princely race, for the young duke, who was the concealed idol of her heart. There are emotions which it would be too much for human endurance to hide from a systematic eye, much less from parental penetration, and in these, the day the terrible truth burst upon Crozat, and stunned him with an unexpected blow. It was a hurricane of cross sweeping through his heart; he felt as if he and his child were on a tornado, out of which it were her impossible that one should be knew his Andrea, and too well he knew that she would not survive the withering of her hopes, wild as they were! "Time!" exclaimed he, as he paced his room with hurried steps, holding counsel with himself, "time, time, that works out all things, must be gained! But how!" A sudden thought flashed through his brain! Think God, he clutched the remedy! Was it not currently reported and believed that the betrothed of the duke was a princess, of equally high birth, but whose good fortune had been rejected by an ambitious father, merely because fortune, with her golden gifts, did not back his pretensions? That was enough! And Crozat, on that very day, had sought and found the despairing lover. "Sir," said he, in the astonished youth, "in the civil wars which desolated France, during the minority of Louis XIV., and which ruined your family, several millions were extorted from your father, by one who then had the power. Here they are—it is restitution—ask no more—I am a mere agent and bound to secrecy." The strange tale was taken as true, and in a short time the betrothed of the young duke was led to the hymeneal altar by a more successful rival.

Crozat had been a traitor—and a liar!—a traitor to his friend and benefactor's son! But he was a father!—and he saw his daughter's tomb already wide open and gaping for the expected prey! And was she not to be rescued at any cost? And was he to stand with folded arms, and in remain passive, while, in his sight, despair slowly chiselled the cold, sepulchral marble destined for his child? No!—he saved her, and did not stop to inquire whether the means he employed were legitimate. Now, he saw her smile again and resume, as it were, that current of life which was fast ebbing away!—and he was happy! And had he not a sufficient excuse to plead at that seat of judgment which every man has within his own breast, when the shrill voice of conscience rose against him in accusation, and said, "Thou hast done wrong! to save thyself, or thine, thou hast been recreant to thy trust—thou hast injured thy neighbor, and acted dishonorably!" Crozat, however, was not the man to lay a fluttering unction to his soul. There was in him no false logic of a corrupt mind to argue successfully against the plain voice of truth; nor were not the ears of the wicked, deaf to the admonitions of those inward monitors, consequently conscience might have spoken her disapprobation, he heard it, and stood self-condemned.

He went to his patron's widow, to the duchess, and told her all—and prostrating himself at her feet, awaited her sentence. She raised him gently from his humble posture, and self-collected, musing, as it were, above human passions, while she rivetted upon him the steadfast look of her calm, blue eyes, thus she spoke, with Juno like dignity, and with a sweet, musical voice, but seeming as cold to the afflicted father, in spite of its bland intentions, as the Northern wind: "Crozat, this is a strange and a moving tale. You stand forgiven, for you have acted as nature would prompt most men to do, and even if your error had been more grievous, your manly candor and frank confession would redeem it in my sight. Therefore, let us pass; let your conscience be relieved from further pangs on this subject. My esteem and friendship stand the same for you as before. What grieves me to the heart, is the deplorable situation of your daughter, who is mine also, and whom I love like a daughter, although she cannot be permitted to assume such a relation to me in the eye of the world. She is young, and it shall be our special care, by gentle means, to cure her by degrees of the wild passion which has possessed her soul, poor child. As for me, our first conversation on this painful topic, shall be the last, I wish to express my sentiments to you with sufficient fullness, that I may be clearly understood. I wish you to know that my heart is not indated with vulgar pride. I do not think that my blood is different from yours in its composition, and in noble nobly because I descend from a particular breed, and that yours is vile because the accidental circumstance of birth has placed you among the plebeians and what we call the base and low-born. A peasant's son, if he be virtuous and great in soul and mind, is more in my estimation than a king's, if an idiot or a wicked man. Thus far, I suppose we understand each other. There is but one valuable nobility—that in which hereditary rank is founded on a long succession of glorious deeds. Such is the case with our house. It has been an historical one, trunk and branches, for much more than twelve centuries. Kings, emperors, claim a kindred blood with ours. Our name is indissolubly bound with the history of Europe and Asia, and the annals of the kingdom of France in particular, may be said to be the records of our house. We have long ceased to count the famous knights, the high constables, the marshals, generals and other great men who have sprung from our fruitful race. Thus is what I call nobility. To this present day, some of that race has ever contracted an alliance which was not of an illustrious and historical character.

"I know that your daughter, whom I have raised in my lap, and whose transcendent qualities I appreciate as they deserve, would be the best of wives, and blest my own with earthly bliss. But, Crozat, those of my race are not born to be happy, but to be great. This is the condition of their existence. They do not marry for themselves, but for the glorification of their house. It is a sacred mission, and it must be fulfilled. You have been banished, and you are one of the greatest merchants of the age, but you are not yet a Medici! Too have not forced your way, like that family, into the ranks of the potentates of the earth. If, indeed—but why talk of such idle dreams! Adieu, Crozat, be comforted—be of good cheer. Things may not be so bad as you think for your daughter. Her present attachment not being encouraged, she may in time form another one. Farewell, my friend, put your faith in God. He is the best healer of the wounds of the heart!"

Crozat bowed low to the Duchess, whose extended hand he kissed reverentially, and he withdrew from the chilling frigidity of her august presence. Crouching under the weight of his misfortune, and under the consciousness of the invincible and immortal pride he had to deal with, he retired to his solitary room, and sinking into a large gothic chair, buried his forehead head into his convulsive hands. Hot tears trickled through the contracted fingers, and he sobbed and groaned aloud, when he threw that he could not, writhing under his unwonted afflictions, will wear out its frail tenement, and soon escape from its ordeal. Such was the threatened fate of Andrea, the daughter of Crozat. And he knew it, the poor father! he knew it, and he trembled! and he lifted up his tearful eyes and he would clasp his hands, and in such agonies as the paternal heart only knows, kneeling down, humbling himself in the dust, he would pour out prayers (oh, how eloquent!) that the Almighty, in His infinite mercy, would spare his child!

Crozat had sedulously kept up the closest relations with his noble friend and patron, to whom there had also been born but one heir, a son, the sole pillar of a decaf house, connected with all the imperial and royal dynasties of Europe. At short time after his wife's death, Crozat had had the misfortune to follow to the grave the duke, his foster brother; and his daughter Andrea, who was known to lack at home the tender nursing of a mother, had been tendered the splendid hospitality of the dowager duchess, where she had grown up in a sort of sisterly intimacy with the young duke. There she had conceived, unknowingly to herself, at first, the most intense passion for her youthful companion, which, as time revealed itself to her dismayed heart, was kept carefully locked up in its inmost recesses. Four marbles! The *longum labore amorum* was fatally realized with her, and she could not tear herself from the allurements of the bauble upon which the daily feasted her affections. Unknown to her secret, she lived in fancied security, and, for a while, enjoyed as pure a happiness as may be attained in—the happiness of dreams.

One day, a rumor arose that a matrimonial alliance was in the way of preparation for that lineal descendant of a princely race, for the young duke, who was the concealed idol of her heart. There are emotions which it would be too much for human endurance to hide from a systematic eye, much less from parental penetration, and in these, the day the terrible truth burst upon Crozat, and stunned him with an unexpected blow. It was a hurricane of cross sweeping through his heart; he felt as if he and his child were on a tornado, out of which it were her impossible that one should be saved

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. T. A. The numbers of the Post containing Mrs Candle's Curtain Lectures are long since exhausted. Our friend can procure the Lectures in pamphlet form at probably any periodical establishment for about seventy-five cents. Any publication can be forwarded to a young man, he can gratify his taste for curtain lectures, by marrying some sharp, brisk shrew of a wife. We would rather recommend the latter plan as his curtain lectures would then be original and always fresh.

SUSANNA STONE. This account is accepted. We think it the best one of the three.

LOOK UP. It pains us to disappoint "Sarah," for "we have a passion for the name of" *Sarah*, and "Look Up," besides, contains a couple of very tolerable verses—but the measure changes before it gets to the end, and the whole we think will be hardly good enough to lay before a hundred thousand readers. "Sarah" will grant this is a "merciful obituary." We hope "Sarah" will not be cast down by this rejection, but rather "look up"—into some other than "celestial eyes."

RECEIVED. "The Poisoned Oak," "Childhood's Hours," and "T. S. D." We wish all beginners that good poetry is no small part of many years' labor. Others they send them, and see if they rhyme. It would be a good plan also if they would keep their poems on hand about six months before sending them. If they do not, we probably should not receive one where we now receive three.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large clubs for the ninth Post; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, we trust they will show our Prospectus to some other influential and responsible person who will be willing to do so. We think there need be no great difficulty in getting subscribers to the enlarged paper, no those who will take the trouble to compare it with the other weekly papers, cannot fail to perceive that it contains all and more than we offer. Let it be remembered, also, that *the postage is just the same on a first class paper, as on the meanest and poorest of the small reprints.*

NOTICE.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We have numerous sewing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as of the town in which they live.

Post Masters or others sending for a club, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address when they can do so conveniently.

HUMAN ACCOUNTABILITY.

Probably ever since the earliest ages of the world, men have been divided in their opinions in respect to human accountability. While the great majority have believed that a man can do as he pleases, and consequently is responsible only to his Maker for his actions; there have not been wanting others to contend that "man acts to be as he is forced," and that therefore it is the extreme of injustice to hold him accountable for conduct over which he has no control.

In the present age, and in this country, this latter doctrine finds its principal advocates among the followers of Robert Owen and of Fourier. Mr. Owen holds that every man's actions are a necessary result of the circumstances of his organization which he received at birth, acted upon by the circumstances with which he has since been surrounded. In his theory of life, no such principle as Free Agency is admitted. The mind acts as it must, under the power of organization and circumstances. Therefore his great remedy for all the evils that afflict the world, is to surround the child and the man, (the child especially,) with more favorable circumstances. He would not punish the child, believing making individuals better, but he would improve individuals by first improving the world.

Fourier's doctrine—which, by the way, is the corner stone of his whole system—is mainly the same. Men are evil, he says, because society suffers them to be so. Everything urges to evil, and but little to good. All but a single limb nascent to the ground, but that was studded with razor-white bluenoses. Mary clambered up by the wall, and breaking off handfuls after handful of those fragrant buds, carried them, all out with dew, back to the Hospital. As she bore her treasure along the dewy road, scenting the penetrating camomiles with the pure breath of the flowers, the miserable sick functionaries of Free Agency, here that of judging it and its opposite distributed by their fruits. It is sufficient for us to know that the Creator has made it hardly good that man be alone, and has therefore given him a companion, to share his joys and sorrows, and to be a help meet for him. Whether this companion's faculties be developed to a great degree or to a little, is deemed to even a more favorable and exist oppression than him rested for confession upon her. The best possessing of the British Government, of which the laws inflict the sanction of the sanction of a proclamation for both the city and county of Dublin, calling upon all persons to disperse and leave at the respective police stations, on or before the 25th of July, all guns, pistols, and other fire arms, and all swords, cutlasses, pike-staves, and bayonets, and all gunpowder and fire-balls, and upon the 26th, if considered, of being imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labor. The police, it is stated, in possession of their instructions, took possession of a number of pikes and guns in different parts of the city. The police were armed with cutlasses.

On the other hand, Mr. Duffy, from his cell in Newgate, writes to his paper, "The Nation," as follows: "At length, with some deliberation and full knowledge of all the perils and all the responsibilities, but with assured faith in God's providence and the justice of our cause, we bid England choose between concession and the sword. We formally proclaimed a war of independence, *and the time now to taken that pledge must be promptly fulfilled, or eternally dishonored.*" The article concludes by proposing a mode for transportation rather than life in Ireland, if the Clubs be equipped in the hour of action, and are dedicated by the military power of England.

The Nation also contains its practical instructions in case of civil strife. Among other directions, it explains how pulished guns are to be preserved in a damp or under-ground position, contains suggestions as to window grenades, how to break down a bridge or rebuild one, and how to blow up a bridge, with other matters of military economy.

We repeat, then, the crisis is come. Ireland must now choose—probably has already chosen—between liberty and slavish submission. The effort has gone forth to disarm her—and a nation that submits unresistingly to be disarmed, is neither manly nor worthy of liberty. A brave people may calmly endure much tyranny, before resolving to rise, but no nation composed of intelligent, courageous and high-spirited men, it seems to us, could submit to march servilely up and lay down its arms, if without a struggle, at the feet of its oppressor. The cruelest answer such a nation could make to such a command would be the laconic message of the Spartans. "Come and take them!"

Judging from the English papers, and the English correspondence of our own papers, the middle classes of England manifest the utmost bitterness towards the Repealers. Only by the proverb which says that "men always hate those whom they have injured," can we account for the fierce and vindictive spirit which seems to animate a large portion of the English people towards Ireland. In other forgetfulness of the fact that they themselves, under similar circumstances, would have revolted years ago, they seem rather to take pleasure in the thought that an insurrection in Ireland will give the government an opportunity to quench the Repeal agitation in a river of blood. A correspondent of a New York paper says:—"It is my belief that the Government will not be content with a compromise, but will inspire individuals by first improving the world.

But we must draw this article to a close. We have attempted to show that the leading doctrine of the Socialists and Fourierists is an exaggeration of a true idea. That it does not follow, because, to use a scriptural illustration, the man that has one talents is not required to account for as much as him to whom has been intrusted ten talents, that therefore the man who has two talents is not accountable at all for what has been intrusted to him—that, on the contrary, he is equally accountable for his two as the other is for his ten. And much less can both the man with two talents and the man with five, (the middling grade,) be excused for the non-improvement of their talents, attempt alike to shuffle off their responsibility upon society—for when society is condemned, what will become of the individual? If the whole army is adjudged worthy of death, it will hardly serve to plead that we are not the army, but simply soldiers or officers.

In the view we take of the subject, therefore, everything is reconciled. Man is a Free Agent, and accountable—but from him unto whom little has been given, but little is required. Justice measures the amount of temptation, and the power of resistance, and in proportion to organization and the position that has been given, will be the reward of overcoming or the punishment of being overcome.

MR. BLAIR'S POSITION.

Mr. Francis P. Blair, formerly editor of the Washington Globe, has recently "defined his position" in the following letter:

BLAIR SEARON, July 27, 1848.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:—Dear Sirs—I find from an editorial article in your paper, that a friend has drawn inferences from a letter of mine, which I addressed to Mr. Van Buren. I think that the wrong done in New York by the chicanery which silenced the voice of the democracy of that State in the Baltimore Convention, takes from the nominations of that Convention all authority save with those individual members of it who were present, and who, therefore, know it. It was my intention to have abandoned it, but the circumstances to which you have adverted in your editorial notice prevented. I became participes criminis, by participation in the proceedings to the close, and I cannot now plead that wrong in concerns myself. *I shall vote the nomination simply upon principle, my hostility with Mr. Van Buren and his principles, and I shall not hesitate to say so at any and them, and I think, notwithstanding my engagement in the Baltimore Convention.*

Yours, F. P. BLAIR.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR EYES.

One copy readers will find it to their interest to take care of their eyes, while sitting in certain of our omnibuses. Coming from Broad Street in one of the Spruce Street line of coaches, recently, we were struck upon the face, just below the eye, by the driver's whip. It was in an omnibus of this same line, that Mr. Wickersham had one of his eyes so seriously injured not long since. Drivers of omnibuses should not be allowed to have long lashes to their whips. In fact, no lash of all is necessary, it the horses are worth anything—Generally the omnibus horses are excellent ones, and are kept in good order; but those of one or two lines we could specify, if it were necessary, it would be an insult to refer to the cruel.

THE AMERICAN UNION.

When, in the German Parliament, reference was made to the American Union, every member sprang to his feet, and a shout went up which shook the senate building in which they were assembled, to its very foundation. Is there danger of what is so highly prized abroad becoming valueless at home? Some say so, but we do not believe it. We believe that in the hearts of the people of this country—not, perhaps, as much there that go to Congress, as those that stay at home—exists an attachment to the Union almost as deep rooted and imperishable as the Alleghanies.

MILEAGE.

The Oregon Bill, as passed by the House, allows the Delegate from the Territory $6,000 mileage for each session. The Senate's Committee proposes to amend by limiting the mileage of the Delegate to the highest amount allowed to a member of Congress from any State in the Union. Considering that the Delegate from Oregon will probably reside, with his family, during his appointment, in Washington, either sum will make a pretty handsome addition to his income.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

A large meeting was held in this city on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of Irish affairs. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the meeting with the struggling patriots now in the hands of the British Government, and to report the same at a subsequent meeting, which was held on Thursday evening last. The resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to correspond with the friends of Ireland in this country and in Europe.

IRELAND.

As our readers will perceive by the news from Ireland in another column, the struggle there has commenced in earnest. The Irish people have determined that they will be free, or perish in the attempt. Their leaders have been arrested, and the Irish Parliament dissolved by the Queen's proclamation. The Irish people have determined that they will be free, or perish in the attempt. Their leaders have been arrested, and the Irish Parliament dissolved by the Queen's proclamation. The Irish people have determined that they will be free, or perish in the attempt. Their leaders have been arrested, and the Irish Parliament dissolved by the Queen's proclamation.

OURSELVES.

We have had several particularly complimentary notices of the Post on our file, wanting for insertion, for some time past, and we shall embrace an opportunity this week to slip them in. When our readers think of the following, from a gentleman, himself an editor:

I have now been a subscriber to the Post for seven or eight years, and it would be *impossible* for me to do without it. I am a dear lover of a fragrant Havana," and also of the "4 ace brand" of Lorillard's," but I would willingly and gladly give up the luxury of *either*, should it be necessary, in order to raise the Post. Wishing that your subscriber "may last many more than all numbers a million, and all such subscribers at that," I beg leave to enclose you one bank note on the U. S. Bank (Lite bubble?) to the Post.) F. A. D. Memphis, Tenn.

Profoundly grateful is our friend for his expectation of our labors, his good wishes and promised life-long support, we pass on. But we fear it would be unjust to our readers to occupy so much space as the insertion of even one in twenty of our complimentary letters would demand. Besides, it is difficult to make a selection. We therefore replace them all in their appropriate packages, with an assurance to the writers that their kind words and good wishes are fully appreciated.

We have seen two editorial notices, taken from among a number. The first is from the "Texas Presbyterian." We need not quote it in full. It is sufficient to say that the "Presbyterian" speaks of the Post as "filled with a delightful variety of reading matter," wishes us the most ample success, and hopes we may get many subscribers in Texas. Both of which, the wish and the hope, are in a fair way of being realized.

The other notice referred to is from the "Syracuse Democrat." This democrat says that the original and selected articles of the Post are "*generally better than those in any other paper.*" We may say without fear of being accused of a want of modesty, that we *know* this to be the case, so far as our selections and contributions are concerned—of course of our editorial matter we say nothing. Once in a while we make a mistake in choosing an original article, and occasionally our selections fail a little, but we do not hesitate to assert that, taken as a whole, the weekly contents of the Post are superior to those of any other paper. The fact is, there are few editors that give such unwearied attention to their papers as we do to the Post. But to return to the notice of the "Democrat." The Democrat says some very flattering things of us. We decline saying a word of our own, but pears to exist his (our) humour." As our readers will perceive from what we have already said, we are not very modest, but we confess that our color (we do not mean *choler*, by any means,) is not brazen. We can stand almost any amount of praise of our paper, but when it comes to ourselves, that is quite another matter—then we feel we are bilible. Just as almost every man is delighted to any quantity of praise of his child, but would begin to think of the utmost of the amount paid to himself. For an editor feels towards his paper something of the feeling that a parent does towards his child.

But we must bring our remarks to a close. We therefore cut the thread of this present gloriation, with an expression of our hope that our readers may continue to be as well satisfied with our labors, as we have abundant indications they have hitherto.

PIPPINS.

The editor of the Albany Cultivator is in quite an agony about the word pippin—what it means. He says:

"It cannot refer to the shape—for the American and the Downton pippins are flat, while the Holland and Esopus[?] are conical; it cannot indicate size, for the Downton and Golden are rather small, and the Fall and Macintosh pippins are very large; color is not regarded, for the Newtown is green, the Golden is yellow, and the Ribston and King of the Pippins are red; not sweet, as the Summer is one of the sourest, the Nesbitt late, and the Eastern pippin 'keeps two years,' nor flavor, the Bleeburn being sweet, and the Ribston acid, &c."

All we know about the matter is what Webster says—he derives it from the Dutch word "*pippeling*," and defines it "a fast apple." Probably those that have named sweet apples pippins, did not know as much as they ought to have known. This is our guess—who can give a better one? "It say, speak! for I have lived a decade!"

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MARRIAGE.

A TRUE HELLMATE.—A young English traveller contracted in Valencia a love affair with a pretty gipsy girl. The mother wished that he should marry her at once; but the Englishman declared that he was not rich enough to keep a wife. "What," said the gipsy, laughing, "not rich enough in the land of promise! With so renowned a toilet as my daughter, you will in a year be a millionaire."

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FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND—SPEECH OF ARMS OBRIEN — INSURRECTION AT CARRICK — FRANCE TRANQUIL, &c.

The steamship America arrived at New York on the 6th, bringing dates to July 22nd. We give the following account of what has taken place from the English papers. Our readers will please not hold us responsible for their opinions of the insurrectionists.

IRELAND.

Things have come to a crisis in Ireland, and a few days must now decide whether the confederates can outar open or protract a struggle with the Government. The Privy Council met at the Castle, on Tuesday, and in the evening it that day the citizens of Dublin were astonished by the publication of a proclamation signed by the Lord Lieutenant putting the cities of Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Drogheda under the act of last session, by which the police are authorized to search for arms, and to take into custody all persons who are found to be in possession of arms without a license.

The purchase and manufacture of arms is proceeding rapidly in Ireland.

Last week eight stand of arms were purchased by the Dr. Doyle Club, of which Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*, is the President. Eight stands of fire and military from members have been purchased in London for the use of the insurgents, and are all coming over in batches.

Mylond, the noted pike-maker, has left Dublin for Carlow, with a large consignment of pikes.

The rebels have prepared a map of the city of Dublin, subdivided into districts, in each of which the points at which the clubs are respectively to muster, and where barricades are to be thrown up are indicated.

It is now arranged that if, upon the formation of the jury to try Duffy or his fellows, it shall appear probable that a conviction will be had, the clubs are to rise immediately, and prevent the trial by an anticipatory, and on they hope, a successful outbreak.

One of the Cork papers of the 19th gives the following respecting a threatened massacre:

"A circular was read on Wednesday evening, July 19, at some of the clubs in this city. It was directed to the President of each club, gave secret instructions respecting the organization, and exhorted all to be ready against, we understand, the 6th of August. At present there are said to be 100,000 of them armed, accoutrimented and drilled, and waiting but the word to rise. When the signal for slaughter is raised, each club is to fall to, in its own neighborhood, in order to baffle the military and police, who will necessarily be so concentrated as to be unable to meet the rebellion at every point; and when any club has conquered resistance in its district—that is, ascertained the loyalists who dwell there, then it is to assist any neighboring club in want of aid."

A letter from Dublin, dated July 17, states that the club organization in daily assuming a more alarming aspect—more secret in the mode of proceeding, but more determined and systematic; while branch clubs are extending far and wide into the rural districts.

Orders have been given from the Commander-in-Chief's office, to all officers belonging to regiments in Ireland, on leave of absence in London, to repair immediately to rejoin the corps respective regiments quartered in that country. His Royal Highness, Prince George, of Cambridge, left by the mail train on Wednesday night for Liverpool, en route to Dublin; also, the Marquis of Worcester, to join the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

There has been a "break" at Carrick-on-Suir. A Clonmel correspondent thus describes the affair:—

"The Carrick people on hearing of the arrest of their club members, and the rumor that one of their own corps was marked out for arrest, rose *en masse*, and with arms in their hands, consisting of rifles and pikes, repaired to the authorities and demanded the release of the prisoners, who were at once set at liberty. They then, after having the chapel bells, when 4,000 men descended from the neighboring hills, armed to the teeth, who remained in Carrick all night, lest an attempt should be made to arrest Father Byrne. The deputy-lord of the district, on the withdrawal of the few troops, were considered as a triumph. There is no mistaking the national feeling."

From other sources the following facts have been ascertained: three persons in rather humble circumstances arrested in Carrick on Monday morning. They were office bearers in the Clubs. The Rev. Mr. Byrne, himself a prominent member, of course interested himself about them, and at once proceeded to the Brideswell. Hence the first rumor of his arrest. The clubs assembled as soon as the fact of the arrests spread, and came out with arms in their hands, and, proceeding to the authorities, it is said the latter did not deem it prudent to refuse a compliance which they seemed strong enough to enforce. Whether the Rev. Mr. Byrne took any part in the movement, or showed any sympathy with it, is not yet known; but on account had reached Kilkenny, in an authoritative shape, to the effect that Mr. Byrne was in custody.

The Government, along with a strong body of constabulary, are concentrating troops in Waterford and its neighborhood.

The intelligence of the rising at Carrick on Suir was received all through Tipperary with enthusiasm. On Monday night the mountains were all in a blaze way of being realized.

Writing of the volunteers, reminds me of Fort Hamilton, where they are now encamped. I spent a day and night there some three or four weeks ago, and as I don't believe the place is very well known to your readers, I will describe it. It is a fine, pretty place, with a fine view of the bay, and forward, forthwith, the amount due." Ah, would that all subscribers, those of the Post especially, would only act up to that glorious old scripture rule. What will become of those who, after warning and precept, leave a little and there a little, do not "pay the printer," we leave to our "devil" to say.

Life in New York.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. —O. XV.

New York, August 7, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—We are daily reminded, not of the pomp and circumstance of war, but of its hardships, its privations and its fearful accounts. The streets are filled with the plain blue uniforms and mahogany colored faces of the returned volunteers, many of them badly maimed, and nearly all showing in the marked lines of their features, a bitter remembrance, such as can be acquired only by familiarity with mortal fear, could give. They will soon unlearn this feeling under the peaceful influences of home, and it is to be hoped they will never have cause to experience it again. They are all in very good spirits now that they have "seen the elephant" and heard the whistle of the rebellious part of man's nature, that we must wait for the millenium of peace, until that nature shall be purified and exalted with the progress of the age. By-the-bye, I'm most than strong, impatient yearning for freedom from the conventional restraints of society, which all generous spirits feel more or less at times—the same, in fact, which sends hundreds of boys before the mast, and hundreds of others to the deserts of Sioux and Idumea, or go buffalo hunting on the prairies of the West. Halleck, the poet, once defined war to be *the idealization of the animal man*—which phrase embraces the whole idea, and something else, which I am willing to leave to give it *this* exalted explanation—at least, not in these latter days. It would have answered for the times of the Crusaders, when main strength of arm and daring of soul were the only elements of success. It would have answered for the times of Macedon and Toledo, and most of Milan steel, but an arm keen and practiced, and a body which had been shorked and jarred into iron strength. But what noble development of the animal man does it require, to stand at a respectable distance and be raged down by a cannon ball? I remember that my eyes so seriously injured not long since. Its owners should not be allowed to have long lashes to their whips. In fact, no lash of all is necessary, it the horses are worth anything—Generally the omnibus horses are excellent ones, and are kept in good order; but those of one or two lines we could specify, if it were necessary, it would be an insult to refer to the cruel.

J. B. T.

MARRIAGE.

A TRUE HELLMATE.—A young English traveller contracted in Valencia a love affair with a pretty gipsy girl. The mother wished that he should marry her at once; but the Englishman declared that he was not rich enough to keep a wife. "What," said the gipsy, laughing, "not rich enough in the land of promise! With so renowned a toilet as my daughter, you will in a year be a millionaire."

☞ A person in Dublin has issued placards, offering to "write and furnish sedilious songs, according to order."

"We say this, because it is notorious that in the course of the last five months, from every part of the country, from England as well as from Ireland, and, above all, from an immense number of our own citizens, the utmost pressure has been applied to induce the Government to proclaim Dublin. This pressure has been steadily resisted, because the Government having means of complete information at their command, deemed that such a step was not called for.

"If now, therefore, the Government, possessing the same means of information, again acting upon its own responsibility, and prepared to justify its course to the country, considers that the time has at length arrived when the exercise of those powers can no longer with safety be deferred, the public may be well assured that the cause is ample, and admits of no delay. We know, and our readers will understand that we speak from authority, that the Government has information of the conspiracy meditated by a few desperate men, not only to defeat the ends of justice, but by force to subvert all law and order, and to engage this country in a deadly social struggle; in a word, by means precisely identical with those employed in France, to bring about in Ireland the same ruin and anarchy and bloodshed as at Paris.

"That this insane and horrible plot will signally fail, no reasonable man can doubt; but it is the duty of the Government to protect the unwary from the snares that are laid out for them; to guard society against the anxious care, and the doubts and the losses that these preparations for its subversion must entail; and above all, it is the duty of the Government to prevent, if possible, the shedding of a single drop of blood."

In Kilkenny, in consequence of a report which had reached that city, of the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Cane, a magistrate, and the leader of the confederation in that quarter, the populace made a formidable demonstration, and barricades were erected in the town.

The Tipperary Vindicator gives an account of the arrest of some persons at Templemore, charged with drilling and training. Ball has been refused, and the prisoners are committed to Nenagh gaol.

The military force in Dublin University has been increased by a detachment of the 71st regiment, and last night the guard on duty at the Colleges was doubled.

The accounts on the 19th, from Tipperary and other parts of the South, regarding the preparations for an outbreak, are of a very serious and alarming character.

ENGLAND.

An order has been sent over to the Earl of Clarendon for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the arrest of Mr. Smith O'Brien. Matters will now be brought to a speedy issue, and we await the result with feelings of deep anxiety, although with a very confident expectation that the attempt at revolution will prove an utter and miserable failure.

In the House of Lords on the 20th ultimo, Lord Stanley said that very alarming accounts had been received in Ireland of the disturbed state of that country. He wished to know if those reports were true, and also if it were true that several districts of the country had been placed under martial law, to what extent the proclamations went, and whether the Government intended to take any further steps to restore peace and confidence? He did not want an answer at that moment, but as a motion of Lord Glengall's was to be brought forward to-morrow, (this day,) the Government would have an opportunity of making a full statement on the subject to the House.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said it was perfectly true that the accounts from Ireland were of a very alarming nature, and that the districts referred to were proclaimed. The proclamations went to the full extent of the bill of last year, and the Government were not with promptitude in all cases where it should appear to them to be necessary. The motion of the Earl of Glengall was likely to raise a discussion which he deprecated, as the present state of affairs, as calculated to throw impediments in the way of the Government.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st, Lord J. Russell rose amid loud cries of "Hear, hear." His lordship said he wished to give notice, that at the sitting of the House to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, he should ask leave to bring in a bill, empowering the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or the Government of that country for the time being, to apprehend and detain until the first of March, 1849, any person or persons suspected of conspiracy against her Majesty's person and Government, (hear, hear.)

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that negotiations were going on between America and the British Government, with respect to the Post Office.

Clubs have been formed in Liverpool avowedly to prevent troops being sent to Ireland from Liverpool.

The Catholic Relief bill has been withdrawn from the House of Commons, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been horrified to learn that the Sugar Bill is a blunder, and must be amended this session.

FRANCE.

France continues tranquil, and the people of Paris have called their invested sovereignty. Assassinations have been reported, but beyond two or three instances they have not been confirmed.

Gen. Cavaignac retains the good opinion of the people, and not undeservedly. M. Girardin, editor of *La Presse*, and the leading journal, has been a pamphlet, detailing the particulars of his confinement, and the suppression of his journal, but the general opinion seems to be like the verdict of the Welsh jury, "that he was served quite right."

While the soldiers and the citizens were spilling their blood in vindication of law and order, M. Girardin published an article filled with remorseless, and calculated to stimulate treason. He was sent to prison; but had he not been taken into custody, some bullet, more factuous than the rest, might have reached his heart, and freed France of a very able editor.

Lamartine has taken occasion to vindicate his policy, while Minister of Foreign Affairs. His speech is full of eloquence, point and sound principles. He claims, and in our opinion justly, of having preserved Europe from war, and challenges approbation for successful efforts in attaching the friendship of England. In her hands he recognizes the destiny of civilization, and he sees beyond the operations of Whig and Tory, the power above all of public opinion.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The state of siege still continued at Paris, but some of the journals intimate that it would terminate on the 25th July. On the 27th, M. Marrast was elected President of the National Assembly, having 111 votes, and M. Lacrosse 104. He succeeds M. Marie, appointed by Gen. Cavaignac to the Ministry of Justice.

The Minister of Public Works has published an account of the number of laborers belonging to the National workshops now employed in the construction of railroads, canals, highroads, &c. They amounted on the 14th of July to 9,117; 782 more had solicited employment.

The Committee of the National Assembly on the proposed decree relative to clubs, has, says the *Patrie*, unanimously recognized the immense danger of such institutions; and voted their suppression, on the ground that political bodies, without legal authority, cannot be permitted to dictate to duly constituted powers, and obtain influence at the risk of constraining authority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of Genoa, second son of Charles Albert, had been unanimously elected King of Sicily.

A deputation from Venice arrived on the 11th at the head quarters of Charles Albert, at Revabello, to announce to him officially the ascension of Venice and the Venetian province to the kingdom of Northern Italy.

It is asserted by the Messager that France and England have, without concert, ordered squadrons to the Black Sea, to watch the movements of Russia in the Lower Danube.

It is generally reported that the King of Wurtemberg intends to abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince, and to retire into private life. His Majesty is in possession of considerable private property. The Crown Prince is married to a Russian Grand Duchess.

The war between the Magyars and Sclavonians is carried on with unabated fury. The Hungarian forces are concentrated in their camps, and amount to 100,000 men, and from camps to the strength of 10,000 combatants are in course of organization. The Ministry and the Deputies have agreed to levy 200,000 men, and an order for 50,000 muskets has been sent to Belgium.

There is no chance for Spain, the Carlist power has been tested and is found impotent.

The German Danish war may be considered at an end, and according to the most contradictory rumors the war in Lombardy promises soon to terminate in peace.

Private letters are mentioned as having positively contradicted the news of the pregnancy of the Queen of Spain. The health of her Majesty is not good, and her favorite distrusts of opposition exercise has been forbidden by her physicians.

The infants, sister of the king, who had been stripped of her titles and honors in consequence of her marriage with M. Guelly Reste, has repudiated matrimony, and very coolly sent her husband alone sets of the French frontier.

ROME.

An important movement appears in the Universe. It is the reply of the Pope to the Roman Chamber of Deputies, in which his Holiness is obliged to controvert several positions assumed by that body, and to defend himself against the unsolicited encroachments of this newly created House of Commons. It is of some importance, as showing that the Roman Commons have rather taken his Holiness "at his word," and interpret their freedom literally.

THE CHOLERA.

Letters dated St. Petersburgh, the 7th ult., say that the cholera still continued to make alarming progress in that city. On the 4th ult., there were 1,084 new cases declared, 563 deaths, and 191 recoveries. On the following day there were 2,063 cases in the hospitals. The number of persons attacked at Moscow on the 30th, was 1,274, of whom 30 died the same day.

The Swedish Council at Abo has officially announced that the cholera has made its appearance in Finland. In the village of Sultsar, in the circle of Sastawala, out of thirteen cases, eight proved fatal.

THE MARKETS.

Flour has advanced 6d per barrel; Wheat 2d to 3d, per 70 lbs.; Corn 1cent to 2 per bushel, and Oats in fair request.

A Liverpool paper says, our market for pig iron cannot boast activity—but has the advantage of the best week continued. Our quotations may be stated at 6*l*. per ton offered by buyers, and 6*l*. 5s. per ton demanded: if sellers, and the inference remains in the way of transactions.

LIVERPOOL, COTTON MARKET, July 21.—There was a good demand in the early part of the week, but the activity at the close—the business position of the parties having caused a good deal of alarm. The total sales of the week are 30,620 bales.

To-day there was a better feeling again and 700 bales were sold. Prices have not undergone any change. New Orleans 3 *d* 61: Upland 3*l* to 3*l*2, Mobile 3*l* to 4*l*.

AMERICAN STOCKS, July 18.—U. S. Six per cents, 97; Alabama Sterling Fives, 86; Ohio Sixes, 87; Illinois Sixes, 71; Kentucky do., 80*l*; Maryland Sterling Fives, 68*l*; Massachusetts do., 96; Ohio Sixes, 80; Tennessee do., 84; New York Fives, 98; Louisiana Sterling Fives, 80, 6 *d*; Fours, 80.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The reports which have lately reached us from all parts of the United Kingdom, respecting the state of the crops, &c., is very encouraging, and afford convincing proof that we shall, should the weather continue as favorable as heretofore, have a most abundant and timely harvest.

New Publications.

POEMS BY CURRER, ELLIS, AND ACTON BELL. *Authors of "Jane Eyre," "Wuthering Heights," "Tenant of Wildfell Hall," &c. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.* We owe up to it that we are thoroughly puzzled in relation to this singular trio of authors, CURRER, ELLIS and ACTON BELL. Whether it is one, two or three persons, we are at a loss to determine. There certainly is a remarkable family likeness between the poems in the present volume—so much so, that perhaps all of them might have been written by the same person at different periods of life. Those by CURRER BELL, especially, might well be the production of the same pen. ACTON'S are colder and harder, more misanthropic and less genial. But then CURRER is evidently a woman, probably the original of "Jane Eyre," which work is undoubtedly an astonishing reality; while ELLIS and ACTON, be they male or female, write as men. We confess we are puzzled. Of the truth of the surmise that "Jane Eyre" is, to a great degree, an autobiography, the poem of "CURRER BELL" affords much proof. Some extracts

United States SATURDAY POST.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

DREADFUL.

A party of Americans on their way to Santa Fe recently, were attacked by the Indians, and compelled to retreat, abandoning their property and animals. Early in the engagement, one of their members, a Mr. Charles Town received a contusion which fractured his ankle. His companions for some time endeavored to bear him with them, but becoming very faint, he requested that they would leave him. "Take care of yourselves, boys," said he, "I cannot proceed further." They left him, and a short time after, saw many Indians approaching him. Town still possessed his rifle and pistol, and with them killed two of the enemy ere he was overpowered.

Shortly after this, Gen. Lee received a ball in one of his thighs, which shattered it. He was carried about a mile by his companions, where, at his own request, he was left. He said he could not proceed further, and that if he should not be overtaken by the Indians, who were in pursuit, he would either bleed himself to death, or shoot himself. There was but little life remaining in him when he was left, as he had bled very profusely.

It is dreadful! Only one thought relieves the horror of the picture; and that is of the heroism and nobleness of those gallant men, who would rather be abandoned to the tender mercies of the savages, than peril the lives of their unwounded companions. Such displays of true courage and heroic contempt of death, thrill the heart with profound admiration, and tend to elevate it to a capacity for equally noble and generous deeds.

ROMANTIC.

The Cape May correspondent of the Inquirer of this city, relates the following—which is both romantic and unromantic, especially the latter, in a tolerably high degree:

"By the way, a somewhat singular wedding took place in the ocean yesterday morning. Five years ago, two lovers who were 'engaged,' visited the island. The marriage was to have taken place in a few months. It happened, however, that while here, on that occasion, the lady made a new conquest in the person of a young, handsome and successful merchant of Cincinnati. The result was that the 'engagement' already binded at was broken off, and a year thereafter the 'fair inconstant' became the bride of the fortunate son of the 'Queen city.'

"Yesterday morning, and for the first time since the quarrel, the old lovers met face to face, in the sea! The recognition was instantaneous on the part of both—and the greeting was kindly and cordial, especially as they knew that each had changed from the condition of 'single' to that of 'double' blessedness. The lady was accompanied by her *husband*—the gentleman by his *wife*—and all apparently satisfied. I saw the parties last evening, quietly as merrily as girlhood, in the same cotillion! How fickle is fancy!"

FOLLY.

One of our contemporaries publishes the following letter from "C. Eliot, Jr., the architect of the Niagara Suspension bridge:

NIAGARA FALLS, July 29, 1848.

This morning I laid the last plank of my *four hundred feet* bridge on the Canada side, and then drove over and back again in a buggy. Five hundred feet of the bridge was without railing on either side. My horse, though spirited, went along quietly, touched up occasionally with the whip, just to show him that he was in command, and give him courage.

On returning I directed one of the drivers to bring on his team—a two horse closed carriage, weighing altogether over a ton and a half. I took his place on the box and drove over and back. The horses went quite fast. The *flooring* is but *eight feet wide*, 240 feet high, 762 feet long, and without railing, over such a torrent as you never saw, and never will see any where else!"

Our contemporary demonstrates the above "a feat of calm, cool daring." We do not endorse the compliment. If any object was to have been attained by the act, commensurate with the risk of life, we should applaud Mr. Eliott's courage; but as it seems to have been done out of mere idle bravado, we look upon his conduct as worthy only of censure.

STEAM BOILER ALARM WHISTLE.

We insert the following communication at the request of a subscriber:

MR. EDITOR:—In the note it stated in the Century of July 8th, 1848, that Mr. H. E. Farnald, of Massachusetts, recently invented an improved steam boiler alarm whistle.

In March, 1846, Mr. Jeffry Collins, Cedarville, New Jersey, wanted me to apply a steam whistle to the boiler on board the steamer Commerce, Bridgeton, so as to give an alarm to the attendant, whenever the water got too low in the boiler. Mr. Collins also informed me that he had made the experiment fifteen years ago. I am sir, that the steam whistle is a first rate improvement, and that Mr. Collins that I would apply one to the boiler, but have neglected doing so as yet, but am well convinced that he is the original inventor of the steam boiler alarm whistle, and not Mr. Farnald as stated.

WM. B. SLOWE,
Chief Engineer on board the steamer
Cohansey, Bridgeton.

JOHN MITCHEL.

Mitchel is well, still wears his usual clothes, and is not asked to work. He is allowed books, but neither pen nor paper. His feelings cannot of course, be ascertained, but he does not look at all dejected. Probably he has hardened up with the strong hope of his country's freedom and his own release.

No one is allowed to speak to him, and all Irish not in the army, and who hold civil situations under the British Government, have been dismissed, and a strict supervision kept on all the Irish who remain on the island.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 190—adults 49, and children 141.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

On the 2nd, on motion of Mr. Bell, the bill compensating Col. Johnson for the buildings used as the Chocktaw Academy, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Westcott, the bill providing for the reg ument or certain advances made to Chickasaw Indians by Messrs. Ward & Smith, for the use of Government, was taken up for consideration, when a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Westcott, Dickinson, Johnson, of Maryland, Mason, Benton and others, participated. The bill was, however, finally passed.

On the 3rd, a message was received from the President, accompanying the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry into the circum stances brought against General Pillow. Three thousand copies of the message and the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The OREGON BILL.—A message was received from the House, transmitting the Oregon Bill, read on the day previous. It was read twice, after which Mr. Clayton addressed the Senate at considerable length, in explanation of the Compromise Bill that had been passed by the Senate and defeated in the other House, which the Southern members had acted to, as giving up too much by the South, and the Northern members as giving up too much by the North.

Mr. Clayton, after expressing the hope that the bill would be dispassionately considered by the Senate, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Badger spoke briefly, and expressed his surprise that any Northern man should have opposed the Compromise Bill, or any Southern man supported it.

Mr. Phelps followed, and said he was prepared to go home and face his constituents and vindicate his course on the Compromise Bill, and unless he was greatly mistaken they would give him their approval.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL AMENDED.—On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up. The first question in order was on the amendment striking out the appropriation for the improvement of the Shannah River, which was adopted. Yeas 30, nays 15.

The next question being upon the amendment appropriating fifty thousand dollars to pay for the the Amistad slaves—Mr. Baldwin addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment. A debate sprung up, in which Messrs. Johnson, of Maryland, Badger, Bayley, and Hale, participated. After which, the amendment was carried in the affirmative. Yeas 24, nays 21. Adjourned.

On the 4th, Mr. DIX, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amending a part of the State of Indiana to the Chicago Collection District, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. DIX, from the same Committee, presented the House bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts. Read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. King, the bill granting land to the State of Alabama, for the Railroad from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio, was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, offered an amendment granting land to Mississippi for the Railroad from Jackson to the Alabama line. The subject was laid aside informally.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill was taken up, ordered to be engrossed and adopted.

On the 5th, Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported back to the Senate the bill in favor or establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon, with slight amendments. The Wilmot Proviso was retained, with a proviso assigning its being North of the Missouri Compromise Line as a reason therefor. Mr. D. gave notice that he would move to take up the bill on Monday. The report was ordered to be printed, with an additional number of copies for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill providing for carrying into effect the 26th article of the Treaty of Peace, recently concluded with Mexico, for establishing the boundary line. Mr. H. gave notice that he would move to take up the bill on Monday.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution for consideration, in favor of the Senate's hereafter meeting at ten o'clock, A. M., which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, the Senate proceeded to take up for consideration, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which was engrossed. Among the amendments adopted, was one to purchase the Jefferson and Hamilton papers, giving twenty thousand dollars for each; on the adoption of which, the vote stood, yeas 24, nays 20.

Another amendment was adopted, appropriating fifty thousand dollars for running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

On the 7th, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, offered a resolution, calling upon the President for information respecting the supposed project for revolutionizing the Northern States of Mexico. Adopted.

On motion, the Senate then went into Executive business, and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, the Oregon Bill, from the House. A debate arose on the amendment reported by the Committee of Territories, inserting the preamble and resolutions of those gallant men, "who would rather be abandoned to the tender mercies of the savages, than peril the lives of their unwounded companions." Such displays of true courage and heroic contempt of death, thrill the heart with profound admiration, and tend to elevate it to a capacity for equally noble and generous deeds.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 22nd, a message, in writing, was received from the President, replying to the call of the House for information relative to the strength of the army when reduced to the peace establishment. He reiterates his former opinion, that the army should be the same as before the war, amounting to sixteen thousand men, exclusive of officers.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

A message was also received from the President in reply to a call from the House, for the instructions given to Messrs. Sevier and Clifford. He refuses to communicate them, on the ground that he deems their being made public would be incompatible with the public interest. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOUSTON presented the bill for the settlement of the Cherokee claims. Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved a reconsideration, opposing the bill in an earnest argument. Mr. Gentry replied, and others spoke on the subject.

Mr. Gentry at last moved to lay Mr. Thompson's motion upon the table, which was carried.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, wished to offer a resolution, asking the President if he has any knowledge of an armed expedition of Americans preparing to make an incursion into Mexico. Objections were made to the motion, and it was laid aside.

The House took up the Senate's resolution rescinding the mail contract to the former contractors between Washington and Richmond. After some brief remarks by several members, Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the resolution upon the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was carried in the affirmative. Yeas 127, nays 64.

Mr. VINTON wished that the House should consider the Army Appropriation Bill, and moved to go into Committee for that purpose, but the motion was not entertained. [Inaudible.] We could not account for these successes of the "valiant Yucatecos," except on the supposition that some volunteers from this country have reached them.

INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

Accounts have been received by way of Pensacola, of the breaking out of an insurrection in Cuba, the defeat of the insurgents, and their retreat to the mountains. Other accounts, to a later date, make no mention of such an outbreak. Probably a hoax.

Political Intelligence

POLITICAL ITEMS.

John Van Buren declines to visit and speak at Chicago, on the urgent invitation of the "Free Soil" men. Reason—Delicacy, on account of his father's nomination for President.

A State Free Soil Convention assembled at Hartford, Conn., on the 2nd inst. The members were appointed by the political parties. The Convention appointed eighteen delegates to the Buffalo Convention, six of whom were Democrats, six Whigs and as many Abolitionists. The party organization is completed, and the State and County Committees established.

The Democrats asked permission of Mr. Berhan'on to bring his name before the Pennsylvania Convention to nominate a Governor, but he declined giving it. He urges them to adhere to their principles and abide by their success.

The citizens of Norristown have held a public meeting and adopted measures to aid in the erection of a monument to Governor Shunk, at the Trappe, where his mortal remains repose. The fund for the monument is to be voluntarily subscribed in sums of one dollar each.

A Free Soil State Convention assembled at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday week. The delegates, the Gazette says, were equally divided between Whigs and Democrats, and the attendance very full.

The Albany Express says:—"We learn from a well-informed delegate to the Buffalo Convention, that a letter will be read there from Mr. Clay, positively refusing the use of his name in any manner for 1852 yeas."

Thirty-two Indians were killed in the engagement between Lieut. Ryall's command and the Comanches on the 1st of June last.

DEFEAT OF PAREDES.

Advices have been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, to the 30th ult.

Another conflict has taken place between the Government forces, under Bustamente, and the insurgents, commanded by Paredes, in which the latter was defeated.

The Government forces had entered Guanajuato, and it was considered that the opposition to the Government was effectually put down.

Padre Jarauta had been taken prisoner, and immediately shot. This is the third or fourth time that he has been reported "killed."

The Supreme Court of Mexico has decided that the Treaty of Peace with this country was Constitutional.

FROM YUCATAN.

The last news from Yucatan was to the effect that the Indians had been driven back at all points opposed to the Government forces. [Inaudible.] We could not account for these successes of the "valiant Yucatecos," except on the supposition that some volunteers from this country have reached them.

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LATEST NEWS!

FROM OREGON.

Intelligence has been received, of a battle having been fought on the 19th of March, between the Indians and the Oregon Regiment, when the former were defeated with a loss of fifty killed and as many wounded. On the American side nine were killed and ten wounded. The pursuit of the Indians, after being kept up for some distance, was abandoned for want of provisions and ammunition. The regiment has so far been successful in defending the territory, but is greatly hindered by the scanty supply of provisions and ammunition, and an insufficient number of horses.

Colonel Gillian, the commanding officer of the regiment, was accidentally killed after the battle by the discharge of a rifle.

Propositions for a treaty of peace have been entertained by the Indians, but they had come to no settlement.

The Government has made a requisition for three more companies of dragoons to act against the Indians, and reinforcements from the States were anxiously expected.

The Mormon settlement at Salt Lake is in a very flourishing condition.

A party arrived at St. Josephs, report having met a large party of emigrants at Secret Valley, and that Colonel Garland and Major Beall had arrived at Fort Mann.

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Miscellaneous.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

The marriage of Archduke John, selected as the Regent of the German Emperor, is the most romantic part of his history. Always on the wing in some part of Styria, he arrived late one evening at the beautiful village of Aussee, on the lake of the same name, and requested post-horses and provision to proceed immediately on his journey. The arrival of anybody at such a time was perfectly unexpected, and there was no postilion to be found. The poor post-master was in a dilemma; it was a neglected part of his profession at a post station, and what was to be done? One of his daughters, who was known in the neighborhood, on account of her energy and business activity, as "Postmaster Nanni"—a pretty mountain lass of eighteen—undertook to supply the rescue in her father from his difficulty, and go disguised as postilion with the Archduke. She started off, driving outside, handling the reins, and blowing the postilion's horn among the mountains with all the dexterity of one fully initiated. On arriving at the station the Archduke praised her speed and care in the darkness of the night, and placing a few silver pieces in her hand, departed. The adventure of the "Postmaster Nanni" with the Archduke, soon became noised about in Aussee, and reached the ears then, of the young Emperor, who at the village shortly afterwards, inquired for the postilion; Nanni was introduced to him—he was struck with her beauty unadorned, and intelligence, and determined to educate her. A longer acquaintance ripened into love, and he honorably offered his hand; and hence it is we have now returned; but how could an Archduke marry the "Postmaster Nanni?" The juvenile caper came to the ears of his eldest brother, the Emperor Francis, who raved and fumed at the degradation of his brother John, and his total destitution of ambition and sense of propriety, forbid the banns, and banished the Archduke from the Court. But love laughs at Emperors as well as lechamothe, and "Postmaster Nanni" accompanied the Archduke to the Styrian mountains on the "honeymoon Banns," and returned with that title until the death of Francis. They were then lawfully married, and Nanni assumed the title of Baroness of Brandhof. From the day of their acquaintance until the present time, they have lived in the most perfect domestic harmony. Thus runs the story, as I have it from the mouth of a Styrian, during a visit to the mountains in 1845.

"It is all nonsense," said an Illinois Justice, when an adventurous lawyer was striving to hedge in his jurisdiction by appealing to the statute—"it's all nonsense to tell me I can't do this thing—I know I can, for I *did* it this morning."

Many motions were now made to dispose of the messages, but they were finally laid upon the table on motion of Mr. Stephens, which prevailed by the following vote: Yeas 76, Nays 64.

Mr. HUNT offered a resolution that the debate on the River and Harbor Bill should stop on Wednesday. This was adopted, and the House, on motion of Mr. Root, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cabell in the Chair, and went into the consideration of the River and Harbor Bill.

A night session was then resolved upon, and Mr. Hunt opened the debate upon the bill.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 5, 1848.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Superfine Flour for export has again become quite limited, but the stock in factors' hands is pretty much exhausted. The week's sales have been only on a retail way at $5.37½@5.43 for common and fair brands, $5.50@5.62½ for fancy brands, and good and extra at $5.75@5.87½, and round old stock Western at $5.50@5.62½ per barrel. Rye Flour is still scarce, and sells at $3.87½ per barrel. Meal—There is but little Pennsylvania in market, and prices are steady—sales of 1500 obls at $2.50 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The supplies of new Southern Wheat are in the market, and prices are declining. Sales of 30,000 bushels inferior and damp to prime reds, at 105 to $1.05 per bushel. At the close, prime red is freely offered at $1.05 per bushel. Rye is dull at 60@62 cts. Corn is very scarce, and prices are firmer—sales of 15,000 bushels Southern at 58@59c for yellow, and 47@49 for white—closing firm at the highest figures. Oats continue dull—sales of 5000 bushels at 35, and new Southern at 33@34 cts per bushel.

SEEDS.—The supplies of new Cloverseed are light, and prices are lower. Sales of 100 bbls at $5@5½ per bushel. Timothy is dull at $2.50@3 per bushel. Flaxseed is held at $1.50 per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 200 bbls Pennsylvania at 22½ cts, and 100 bbls Ohio at 21½ cts per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork continues dull, with small sales of Mess at $11@11.50, and Prime at $9 per bbl. Beef is very quiet at $8@8.50 for Country, and $10@10.50 for City. Hams are in fair demand at 7@7½ cts per lb. Lard is steady at 5@5½ cts. Bacon sells in lots at 4½@5 cts, and Cheese at 7@8c per lb.

FREIGHTS.—The freight for Quarterstone is limited, and prices are lower. Sales of 100 bbls at 8@8½ per ton for flour.

COAL.—The demand continues limited, and but little Anthracite is going forward at this time. Prices have declined 25 cts per ton.

COFFEE.—The sales to-day reach about 400 bags, including a cargo of Rio at 7½@7¾ cts per lb cash.

SUGARS.—The market has been quiet, and prices are steady. Sales of 200 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 4 cts; some New Orleans at 3¾, and 1130 hhds and bags White Brazil at a price not stated. The imports this season have been:

	July	Previously.	Total.
Hhds and tcs,	1091	3729	4820
Boxes,	3793	11,151	14,944
Barrels,	177	3958	4135
Bags,	1020	95,380	96,400

SUMAC.—A sale of 300 bags Sicily on terms not made public.

TALLOW.—Good Rendered is dull at 7¼@7c per lb.

TEAS.—A limited business is going forward at previous prices.

TOBACCO.—The market is dull and only a few hhds Kentucky have changed hands this week at previous rates.

WOOL.—The demand is still limited, and prices are unchanged.—*Bulk. Reporter.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week amounted to almost 1000 head. Sales were made from $6.50 to 7.50 per 100 lbs, according to quality. Huge—About 400 were sold at prices ranging from $4 to 5.25 per 100 lbs. Cows—About 200 sold as follows: 125 to 35 for fresh, $15 to 27 for springers, $8 to 12 for dry. Sheep and Lambs—The former from $4 to 4, the latter from $4 to 5.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Almanac, 1200 Beef Cattle, chiefly from the South, 60 Cows and Calves, and 4100 Sheep and Lambs. Prices—Beef Cattle—There has been a good average demand during the week at prices fully up to last week's mark. The sales range from $6 to 7.50 per cwt., as to quality. About 100 Cows and Calves—The supplies are not so plentiful as last week, prices are well maintained. The sales range at from $19, 23, 25, 30 to $45. All taken. Sheep and Lambs come in more freely, and more than enough to meet the demand. We quote the former at from $1.25, 2.50 to $4, and the latter at from $1, 2a3.50, 200 sold.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Beef Cattle—There were about 1500 Beeves offered at the scales on Monday, of which number upwards of 900 were driven East. The choice and the most of the balance were driven to Philadelphia. The prices ranged from $5½ to 7 per cwt., some a trifle over; $5.25 nett, which is a decline since last week. Hogs—We have no change, and continue to quote prices of $4.50@5.

NEW YORK MARKETS, AUGUST 5.

ASHES.—Sales of 75 bbls reported at $5.50 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Sales of 6a7000 bbls were made, consisting chiefly of the State, common Genesee, Ohio, and Michigan, at $5.12½@5.50; 500 do Ohio at $5.62½; some Genesee was bolder higher rates. Wheat —Sales of 1800 bushels Ohio were made at 105c. Corn—The sales reach about 60,000 bushels, including 4000 bushels, high mixed, at 58c; 20,000 do high mixed and for prime on private terms; 12,000 do round yellow at 58c; 15,000 do on terms not stated; 1000 do high mixed, 7 Nov. 2000 do New Orleans at 58c; 1000 do flat yellow at 60c; 2000 do New Orleans at 56c; and 25,000 do various kinds for future delivery at quotations. Meal—Sales of 4000 barrels were made at $3.081. Rye—Sales of 1500 bushels were made at 70c. Rye Flour continued about the same. There was no change in Oats. Sales of 3000 bushels Jersey at 37c.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of about 400 bbls of Pork were made, including some at $11.25@11.31½; and prime, $9.37½. Lard—Sales of about 150,000 barrels were made at 7a7½c, including some less at 8c. Sales of 200 packages, sides, at 6d. Beef and Shoulders—Sales were made at 5½c for both, and 6½ for the ds. Butter and Cheese remained the same. Sales of 300 packages of Cheese, a good article, at 6c.

HEAVY FORGERY.—A forgery of $9,093 is reported on the Farmers' Branch of the State Bank at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, the Cleveland Herald says. The forgery is said to have come from Wellsville.

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☞ Out of the two hundred and nine men who started from New Orleans under the command of Caution M. Clay, for Mexico, but two have returned to this country.

SPIRITS.—French Brandy sold in small lots at $1.80 at1.30 for Bordeaux; $1.40a1.60 for Rochelle, and $2.50 for Old Cognac. Holland Gin is steady at $1.40, with small sales. N. E. Rum is dull at 24a28c. Whiskey has been in limited request, and prices are barely supported. Sales in hhds at 22½, and in bbls at 23½a 24 cts.

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Items of News.

A TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.—During the attendance of Hon. S. O. Peyton, in Washington, from Kentucky, his daughter eloped with a young man to whom she was subsequently married. On the return of the parties, the uncle of the young lady upbraided the young man. An altercation ensued, when the groom drew out a pistol and shot the uncle dead. Mrs. Peyton is lying at the point of death, on account of these melancholy events. Mr. Peyton, their distracted, immediately started for his home, in Hartford, Kentucky.

THE PINE TREE DISEASE.—This invaluable tree is now being rendered entirely worthless.—Already has the interest of North Carolina been affected millions of dollars.

Its death is produced by a little black bug, innumerable in the woods, which infests the tree—penetrates the bark into the albumum or sensitive parts, and sucks therefrom the sap, which causes immediate death.

NEW USE OF INDIA RUBBER.—A stratum of India rubber placed under the rails of railroads, is found to prevent, in a great measure, the jar experienced when passing in cars over ordinary railroads. Would not a layer of the rubber between the hoof and shoe of a horse, be useful in preventing concussions which so much injure the animal when driven on pavements or hard roads?

FRENCH FEMALES IN REQUISITION.—A Paris letter writer says that with each company of the Garde Mobile, behind the drummers but, in front of the corporal, one woman and four sergeants' guard, in pantaloons, frock coat, and fanciful hat and feather. To indicate her office, she carries a bottle of wine in one hand, and a glass tumbler in the other. She is called the *Cantinniere*.

PREDICTION.—Philip Oliverius, a monk of Orval, in the year 1544 predicted, it is said, all the remarkable events of the present century. The following lines have long been current in Germany:—"I would not be a King in 1848, I would not be a soldier in 1849; I would not be a grave digger in 1850. But I would be whatever you please in 1851."

THE POPE STRUCK WITH APOPLEXY.—A letter in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, states that the Sardinian Ambassador at Paris had received a communication from Florence, announcing that on the 4th of July, Pope Pius IX. was struck with an attack of apoplexy, and that his condition excited serious anxiety.

CALIFORNIAN HORSES.—We have seen it stated that Commodore Stockton has taken measures to introduce to the United States, some of the breed of horses called *cavalos*, with which Colonel Fremont performed his wonderful feats in travelling, noticed in a previous number.

NOTHING OUT YET.—The weight of the number of volumes of the patent office report, published by Congress this year, amounts to ninety-one tons! The postage on the same would be within the vicinity of $900,000.

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MISSISSIPPI REFORMING.

According to a correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, the people of Mississippi are not on the last thing in the world.

Mississippi ran rapidly her career of dissipation, speculation, kite-ing, fighting, (except in Mexico,) duelling, legislating and cooking. It was but a period of ten years. In that short time she did more than any State in the Union, or the whole Union, show her disapproval of her besetting sins—for example, read her anti-duelling laws, anti-Bowie-knife laws, anti-liquor or gallon laws, anti-bank laws, also Briscoe bills. All her legislation did but little good, for each one ten years ago to be run, and not in broken dozes. But that which law could not accomplish, public opinion, in its might, has effected. The people have arisen, and cast from them each of these hydra-headed monsters, and she now stands forth nobly in the galaxy of States, blue but progressing rapidly in moral improvement; her public debt is small; and the debt of her citizens is as little as that of any State in the Union of the same resources. I speak from the book.

The planters are now fast collecting around them the comforts and luxuries of life, and now look upon it as their future home. One section in every thirty-six, or six hundred and forty acres in every six miles square, is set apart as a school fund, and by the laws of the State this land is worth from ten to twenty dollars per acre. In a short time the money arising from the lease of these lands will be sufficient to establish free schools in every settlement. They are establishing high schools and have a College at Oxford, a county seat, where, as elsewhere, are flourishing, and fast disseminating into every class and grade of society, and will give perpetuity to our republican institutions.

THE PARISIAN INSURRECTION.—A friend has sent us a printed list, received by the America, of those killed and wounded in the late insurrection at Paris. Our readers will, no doubt, be surprised to find the number so much smaller than the early reports led them to expect.

Of the defenders of the Government, there were —killed, 1151; wounded, 330. Of the insurgents, there were—killed, 3112.

The number of persons arrested is stated to exceed 14,000. List of wounded not given.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Clippings.

☞ News never loses anything by travelling: the Detroit Daily Advertiser states that the number of wounded in Paris is at the late insurrection, was *only* 15,000.

☞ Why is a ship like a shopkeeper? Because a poll [poll] let her [let her].

☞ "Boy, what is your name?" "Robert, sir." "Well, what is your other name?" "Bob."

☞ The jury in the case of Drayton, charged with the abduction of the slaves re-captured on board the schooner Pearl, have rendered a verdict of guilty.

☞ "Our cats are floating wide," as the gal said on her ribbons.

☞ Give the devil his due. Certainly—but it is better to have no dealings with the devil, and not throw away the use of the bin.

☞ Through the intervention of the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Fort Van Couver, upwards of sixty American prisoners have been rescued from the Indians.

☞ "Nothing can be well done," says Doctor Kitchener, "that is done in a hurry." "Except catching fleas," adds the London Punch.

☞ The Lynn News advises

Selected Poetry.

GOOD-BYE TO MEXICO.

BY JOHN OF YORK.

Homeward our feet are turned once more—
The last to leave—the first to land—
And now press forward to the shore
That gives our own dear, northern land.
Oh, how the heart with rapture throbs!
How leap, in thought, our mountain rills!
And waves afar the golden grain
Upon our home-fields, wide and free!
The whistle and the sound again—
Wound by our own sweet, summer air!

Homeward—how much is in that word!—
Home—that we left long years ago—
Where first the blast of war was heard,
On hill above, in vale below
Then how our pennons burried forth,
From east and west, and north and north!
They met and vanquished all the foe
On many a hard-contested field,
Where, with their banners torn and low,
We saw his beaming legions yield.
But this is past—peace has returned—
Our blades are sheathed and idle now:
Blades that upon thy fields have earned
Bright laurels for the wearer's brow.
And now, our soldier's duty done,
We leave this land of bloom and sun
Its never-changing summer-time—
Its gardens and its olive-groves,
And evermore of fragrant incense—
Its trees, its inn-grass, and its loves.

Oh! land of beauty, peerless bright!
Of snow-capped peaks and smiling plains;
Yet shrouded in a darker night
Than ever Egypt's shrines remains!
The stranger, parting from thy shore,
Thy glories to behold no more,
Bids thee farewell with swelling heart
As he left well his native land;
And as the tremulous tear-drops start
Prays God that thou mayst yet be free.

Farewell!—so one sea bosoms, though
Two severed long upon thy soil;
Farewell!—through coming on a line.
I love thee without fear or guile;
And parting thus—forever—let
The stranger hope that thou may'st yet
Rise from thy living grave, and stand
Before the nations, just and great;
Protecting all within the land—
A thing unlimited—not cast

Farewell!—thy spires are sinking fast
Behind you gray, volcanic hills—
I feel the look will be the last.
Yet no regret my bosom fills.
For not my hopes are all of care
Are with the scenes of earlier years;
Fond memories fast around me throng,
And shall I, can I, break the spell?
One parting word—a deep, a long,
A hearty, and a last FAREWELL!

Penn (World's) Direction,
Valley of Mexico, June 12, 1848.

Natural History.

TORPIDITY OF ANIMALS.

FROM CHAMBER'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

In the torpid state, the temperature of the animal's body sinks to about that of the surrounding medium. For example, it has been observed to go down from one hundred to forty-three degrees of Fahrenheit; but the exterior of the body is colder than the interior. The breath is drawn at long intervals, respiration is entirely suspended, circulation nearly so. The irritability is so much reduced, that parts of the limbs of the animals may be cut off without their giving any signs of feeling. A shock of electricity failed to rouse a dormouse. Experiments have shown that the hybernating animals in a perfectly torpid state consume no oxygen, and can live in an air which will not support either life or combustion.*

Reptiles, in as far as their sensibility to cold is greater than that of animals, are more liable to fall into torpidity when exposed to the necessary conditions. It is well known that the frog and toad in this country spend the winter in slumber. Serpents and tortoises fall under the same rule in all countries where the temperature is sufficiently low. Aquatic reptiles, when about to hybernate, sink into the mud, and there repose for the season, the alligator previously stopping up its mouth with a pine or cypress knot. Land reptiles, again withdraw into crevices of rocks and hollows in the ground, taking care that these are so situated as to promise protection from enemies. It is not known that any fishes hybernate; the usually equable temperature of the water may make this less likely to take place; but it is known that they are capable of that suspension of life which occasionally takes place in reptiles under the influence of frost. "The fish tenza," says Sir John Franklin, in the Narrative of his Journey to the Polar Sea, "as but as they were taken out of the nets, and lay a short time on the frozen lake, a single stun of the axe, and by a blow or two of a hatchet, were easily split open, when the intestines might be removed in one lump. If in the completely frozen state they were thawed before the fire, they recovered their animation. We have also seen a carp recover so far as to leap about with much vigor after it had been frozen for thirty-six hours." Toads have been in like manner frozen, so that their limbs might be break-n off like pieces of glass without a drop of blood flowing, and yet, on being thawed, they survived.

Snails are amongst the most noted of the invertebrate animals which thus occasionally withdraw from the whole business of existence, fencing mem against crevices or nook, they retire into their shells, draw to the operculum as a sort of door, thus closing up their house, and then go to sleep. It is remarkable of them that they can become torpid at pleasure, and independently of temperature. Bees, as is well known, fall into utter insensibility under a low temperature, and readily revive when properly warmed. Spiders spend the winter sleeping in the corners of their webs. The cricket, which has been ascertained to be as liable to torpidity under cold as any other insect, or as fish is remarkable for its systematically avoiding this fate in winter by migrating—for it is a migration—to warm kitchens, bake-houses, and cottage fireside. "where it multiplies its species, and in as merry, as Christmas as in the dog-days."†

Some of the infusory animalcules have been found liable to suspension of life when merely dried. There are certain species which usually live in the mosses and gutters of house-tops. It sometimes, when the moss and the dust collected in the gutters become perfectly dry, it may be for months, the animalcules are dried up, too, and into every sign of life. Let a shower come, and they revive. In like manner the so-called "eels" of malformed corn, after lying dry, and to all appearance dead, for a long time, will come to life again on the application of a drop of water. Mesmerism has revived some animalcules after a torpidity of twenty-seven years. Of late years, it has been ascertained that animalcules, after being dried in the usual way, may be subjected in a temperature far above that of boiling water (300 degrees,) and yet they may be restored to life by means of water. It was once believed by naturalists that certain birds, the swallow in particular, hybernated at the bottom of pools. This is now generally discredited, though not by all naturalists (see "Fleming's Philosophy of Zoology.")

Torpidity as regarded by an eminent French naturalist, M. Geoffroy St. Hillaire, as "a state of neutrality between life and death, into which certain animals are plunged, in consequence of the stoppage of respiration, when it takes place under certain circumstances." If anyone but reasonable to infer that animals, while in this state, make no progress toward decay; the time during which it lastfappears to be no deduction from the ordinary or proper term of their lives, but simply something over and above. As far as observation goes, it in a state in which there is no necessary termination, apart from the change of the circumstances which have led to it. Thus, if the fish caught by the late Franklin had been kept in ice for any number of years, we may presume that they would have been as likely to revive at one time as another, and when they did revive, would have the same prospect of life before them as if they had never been congealed at all. There is reason also to suppose, with regard to at least some of the torpid animals, that if they be entirely sient by from the external air, at the time when the temperature changes, and the torpidity consequently ceases, they will remain alive so long as the air is excluded, though probably in a decrepit state; and in such circumstances also, the ordinary process to life being suspended, there is no necessary termination to the existence of these animals, any more than if the paralyzing cold had been continued.

It is difficult at least to account otherwise for the discovering of live toads and other reptiles in full-grown trees and blocks of mistletoe and coal, of which there are so many instances on record; while, on the other hand, this supposition affords no easy explanation of what has hitherto appeared a great mystery. Such facts are indeed believed by many scientific men; but for the disbelief there is no ground whatever, except the difficulty which has been felt of accounting for the facts.

M. Robert, professor of philosophy at Caen, attests, in the volume of the French Academy for 1710, the finding of a live toad completely enclosed in the heart of an elm of the thickness of a pretty corpulent man; "a mere fern and sound elm," as Gentleman had fallen in love with the daughter of a neighbor; "whether his reach be of down or trades" —he dwelling a hut or a mansion. He has lived in little purpose, indeed, if he has not long since realized that wealth and renown are not the true roots of exertion, nor their absence the conclusive proof of ill-fortune. Whatever seeks to know if his career has been prosperous and brightening from its outset to its close—if the evening of his days shall be genial and blissful—should ask not her broad acres, or towering edifices, or laden coffers. Perverted old age may cheer with the unyielding clutch of immunity; but they add to his cares and anxieties, not to his enjoyments. Ask, rather—Has he mastered and harmonized his erring passions? Has he lived a True Life?

A True Life—of how many lives does each bear one! The poor child of shame and sin and crime, who terminates her earthly being in the cloudest one rising at her season budded, yet blighted existence—the desperate felon whose blood is shed by the community, as the dread penalty of its violation—the miserable debauchee, who totter down to no loathsome grave in the spring-time of his years, a set the fullness of his festering iniquities—these, the world valiantly affirms, have not lived true lives! Fearless and righteous would I now pronounced, how discriminating are thy judgments! But the base idolatrous of self, who devotes all his moments, his energies, his thoughts, to schemes which begin and end in personal advantage—the grasper of gold, and lands, and tenements—the devotee of pleasure—the man of ignoble and sinister ambition—the woman of fatuity, extravagance, and fashion—the idler, the gambler, the voluptuary—on all these and their myriad compeers, while borne on the crest of the advancing billow, how gentle is the reproof, how charitable the judgment of the world! Nay, is not even our dead Christianity, which pens its way so daintily, cautiously, and unoffensively—which regards with gentle rebuke, and is regarded with amiable toleration by some of the foremost vices of the times; is it not too often an obliteration of its paramount duty to teach men how to live worthily and nobly? Are there not thousands to whom its inculcations, so far as duties to men are concerned, are substantially negative in their character?—who are fortified by its teachings, in the belief that to do good is a casualty, and not a frame of being—who are taught by it to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, when they thrust themselves upon the charity of partly adherence, but as an irksome duty, for which they should be rewarded, rather than a blessed privilege, for which they should be profoundly grateful? Of the millions now weekly listening to the ministrations of the Christian pulpit, how many are clearly, vividly impressed with the great truth, that each, in his own sphere, should live for mankind, as Christ did for the redemption, instruction, and example of the sin-ruined, then the power to do this in his present earthen-ridden tenement with the human blood to the highest? How many centuries more will be required to teach, even the religious world, to outlive the full meaning of the term Christian? Not true life must be sought in all its elements. Animated by our grand and exemplar impulse, all former trepidations and their proper pictures in harmonious subservience. Simplicity in taste, in appetites, in habits of life, with a corresponding indifference to worldly honors and applause, will be the natural result of the predominance of a divine and unselfish idea. Under the guidance of such a sentiment, Virtue is not an effort, but a law of nature, like gravitation. It is Vice alone that causes constraint—constraint—well nigh intolerable. Poverty is felt to be no necessary to the mind or health to the body, and its absence alike the inevitable source of pain.

A true life must be calm. With imperfectly digested, it made wretched through distraction. We give up our youth to excitement, and wonder why the intellectual strength of age should open no ear mine. We wear out our energies in strife for gold or fame, and then wonder alike at the cost and the worthlessness of the meed. "Is not the life more than meat?" Ay, truly! but how few have practically, consistently, in regard it! And little as it is regarded by the imperfectly virtuous, how much less by the vicious and the worldling! What a chaos of struggling emotions is exhibited by the lives of the multitude! How like to the waves of the inhorizated ocean driven in a confused heap of water, in the strife constantly waged in each little mind! How Sloth is jostled by Gluttony, and Pride wrestled with by Passion, and Ostentation bearded by Meanness! The soul which is not large enough for the indwelling of one virtue, affords lodgment and scope and room for a hundred vices. But their warfare cannot be indulged with impunity. Agitation and wretchedness are the inevitable consequences, in the midst of which the frame of life bursts forthrightly and swiftly to its close.

A true life must be governed by purpose. Tell me not, pale authorite, of your ceaseless vigils, your footings, your sourgings. These are fit offerings to Moloch, not to our Father. The man who is not happy in the path he has chosen, may be very sure he has chosen amiss, or in self-deceived. "I love God and little children," says a German poet. The good are ever attracted and made happier by the presence of the innocent and lovely. And he who finds his religion converse to, or a restraint upon, the truly innocent pleasures and paysties of life, so that the latter do not interfere with and jar upon its sublimer objects, may well doubt whether he has, indeed, "learned Jesus."

Horticultural.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Cabbages.—You must avail yourself of the first rain in this month (August) to plant out your Savoy, and other cabbage plants—plant them at 2 feet apart, each way, and if your land is well manured and prepared they will form good heads by November.

Spinach.—Prepare your ground and sow spinach seed, they will be fit for the table in September. This excellent vegetable should have a place in every garden.

Radishes.—In the early part of this month sow early short top radishes. Towards the latter part of the month sow seed of the black and white Spanish varieties, for Fall and Winter use.

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Celery.—Early this month set out your celery plants.

Small Salading, of all kinds.—Seeds of these should be sown at intervals of a week apart during the entire month.

Green Peas.—At any time before the first and fifteenth of the month, you may plant a bed of the *Early Frame, Harlequr or Golden Pea*—and they will bear abundantly—they will be fit for the table the latter part of September. Soak the seed five hours before planting.

Kidney Beans.—These may be sown any time between this and the middle of the month. If the weather proves dry, water them, and you will have beans either to pickle or for the table. The seeds should be soaked the over-night, and should drought occur, water the rows to encourage their germination.

Endive.—Tie up those which may be full grown—for early use—for a new crop.

Tomatoes.—Have all your beds thoroughly cleaned of weeds, and work such vegetables as may require it.

Bordeaux.—Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums may be budded early this month.

Mint.—Medicinal and pot-herbs should now be cut, and after being dried should be tied up in convenient bundles, and wrapt in paper, to be ready for Winter use.

If you have not supplied your garden with herbs, you may set out this month, such as *Sage, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, and Winter Savory.* Keep them watered in dry weather.

Asparagus Beds.—Those that have been recently set, should be relieved of all weeds and grass, but care must be taken in working them, not to injure the plants, crown, or roots.

Beds once which are matured, and from which asparagus was cut last Spring, and which have gone to seed, should have the stalks cut down to within a few inches of the ground, as the ripening of the seed exhausts the roots, abstracts much of their vigor, and consequently curtails the size of the succeeding year's crop. The seed thus being mowed off, let the ground be carefully weeded and worked.

Bowing Strawberry Beds.—If you have been so fortunate as to have saved some strawberry seed from fine fruit, sow them thinly on a spot on a loose, rich border, which should be well prepared by manuring, careful digging, and thorough raking. The filth being made as fine as possible, lay off drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart, cover with the mould, and finish by raking the bed smooth. Supply it with water as often as may be necessary to the germination of the seed.

Transplanting will require repotting in larger size pots; keep well on top of the shoots as they advance in growth, to make them strong and bushy plants.

Orange and Lemon Trees may still be budded.

Cacti, Orahons, and the different species of cape plants, should be repotted the last of this month.

Carnations and Pinks may be layered this month.

Camellias.—Give attention in the watering and syringing of these. Insecting, grafting and budding, may still be done.

Chinese Primroses, from seed, should be potted off the last of this month.

Hedgnettes and Scheizanthus seed may now be sown for blooming in winter.

Bitter Gilia Flowers for spring bloom should now be sown.

Dahlias.—Keep these neatly tied to stakes as they advance in growth.

Greenhouse Plants.—Repot such as need it, and give attention to giving supplies of water in dry weather.

Wit and Humor.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

ACT — *De Boatmans Dance.*

Oh! she doth make the torch burn bright
Her beauty hangs on the cheek of night
Like rich jewels in a Nigger's ear;
Two rich fish for me, and for each two dear
Dance, Juliet, dance,
Dance, Juliet, dance.
Dance all night, and your memory s bright
I'll wake in the morning.

(Chorus.)—Oh! oh! and don't we know
I'm in love with my oh! heigh ho!
I'm in love with your oh! heigh ho!

Attention.—A Frenchman, on seeing Mrs. Isabella play Isabella, in the "Fatal Marriage," declared her performance to be very fine, but used the pathetic effect was by no means equal to what he had witnessed in Paris at the performance of a play called "Misanthropy and Repentance." "I was obliged," said he, "to hold my umbrella over my head to prevent my clothes from being drenched with the showers of tears which fell from the house."

Why is my like—history of our readers would, perhaps, like to know—to say "no" in a delicate way, in response for the negotiation of a loan. One of the wisest efforts of the kind, and we understand quite a successful one, occurred the other day. Phil was invited for a trip to the Sydney Ann, and called upon his friend. "Phil, my dear boy, I'm off for Saratoga, and I find this morning I'm a trifle short—lend me a hundred dollars, will you?" Phil, after a pause, which apparently indicated a mental examination of his deposited capital, replied, "Well—Phil—as Gift you the truth—I do not feel —disposed—at present—to make any—permanent investments."

Animal Instinct.—The instinct of the dog, the cat, and the rat, is so well known, that one anecdote will suffice to illustrate the three. A terrier and a tom-cat were pursuing a large rat down the street. The rat was almost caught, when it dodged suddenly, and ran into a sausage-shop. The cat and dog stopped convulsively at the door; and, looking at the sausages, hung down their heads, and slunk away quite terror stricken. This anecdote indubitably shows that self-preservation in the first law of nature, besides proving that the feeling of veneration for the dead is much stronger in animals than in man.

Blessings.—Blessed is the man that has two sweethearts; for, if one won't hear him another will.

Blessed is the man that has but pen-ceny on a windy day, as it will save him the trouble of cooling it with his own breath.

Blessed is the duck which gets under a bridge during a rain storm, as she will not wet her feathers.

Blessed is the old gentleman who has a handsome daughter. All the young men will trade at his shop.

Selected Articles.

RABIES, OR CANINE MADNESS.

Hydrophobia has been chiefly observed in Europe. It has, however, never been described as appearing beyond the Arctic Circle; and indeed, according to some authors, it is seldom if ever heard of at Archangel, Tobolsk, or in the country north of St. Petersburg. Lisbon swarms with dogs, which prowl about by night and day without any owner, and yet it is said that no cases of hydrophobia are ever heard of there, notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer is sometimes at 110 degrees Fahrenheit. To appease the thirst of these animals, a certain number of tradesmen place vessels of water at their shop doors. The disease has never been observed at Constantinople, which city swarms with dogs; and it is stated to be rare also in the northern parts of Turkey, and more so in the southern provinces. In the warmest regions of America it rarely occurs, but is common in the northern part of that continent. Hillary saw some cases of the disease at Barbadoes. It is, however, extremely rare in the West Indies; in many of the islands it seems never to have been noticed. John Hunter says that in the hot island of Jamaica, where dogs are numerous, he never heard of, or was known to go mad during forty years. The disease did not occur there formerly, but now it does. It occurs in India, but not often. Count Jacopo Grabieg di Hermes, in his work on Morocco, states that dogs are rabid in Fez, in Western Africa, nor in any Mahommedan country. At Aleppo and other parts of Syria, where great numbers of dogs perish for want of food and water, and the heat of the climate, this disorder is unknown. Though they abound in Egypt, and often suffer from hunger and thirst in that region, which is subject to a burning climate, yet, as Clot Bey assures us, no one instance of hydrophobia, either among men or animals, has been known there. The Egyptian dogs, which are somewhat fox-like, are during the day-time almost constantly in the streets, and devour offal and other filth with fresh water by the inhabitants. These dogs only run about in the night-time, when they seek for carrion and offal. In disposition they are meek and peaceable, seldom biting even when provoked.

A precaution commonly adopted in Paris consists in fastening over the noses of the dogs slight baskets, like muzzles, which are easily fixed on; and while they do not incommode the animal, nor prevent it from eating and drinking, they preclude it from biting. Dogs running about without this safeguard are very properly destroyed by the police. In a small town on the western frontier of France, during the last days of 1826, placards were posted up by the mayor, ordering all dogs found without muzzles to be destroyed. Fourteen dogs were found, how discriminating are thy judgments! But the base idolatrous of self, who devotes all his moments, his energies, his thoughts, to schemes which begin and end in personal advantage—the grasper of gold, and lands, and tenements—the devotee of pleasure—the man of ignoble and sinister ambition—the woman of fatuity, extravagance, and fashion—the idler, the gambler, the voluptuary—on all these and their myriad compeers, while borne on the crest of the advancing billow, how gentle is the reproof, how charitable the judgment of the world! Nay, is not even our dead Christianity, which pens its way so daintily, cautiously, and unoffensively—which regards with gentle rebuke, and is regarded with amiable toleration by some of the foremost vices of the times; is it not too often an obliteration of its paramount duty to teach men how to live worthily and nobly? Are there not thousands to whom its inculcations, so far as duties to men are concerned, are substantially negative in their character?—who are fortified by its teachings, in the belief that to do good is a casualty, and not a frame of being—who are taught by it to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, when they thrust themselves upon the charity of partly adherence, but as an irksome duty, for which they should be rewarded, rather than a blessed privilege, for which they should be profoundly grateful? Of the millions now weekly listening to the ministrations of the Christian pulpit, how many are clearly, vividly impressed with the great truth, that each, in his own sphere, should live for mankind, as Christ did for the redemption, instruction, and example of the sin-ruined, then the power to do this in his present earthen-ridden tenement with the human blood to the highest? How many centuries more will be required to teach, even the religious world, to outlive the full meaning of the term Christian? Not true life must be sought in all its elements. Animated by our grand and exemplar impulse, all former trepidations and their proper pictures in harmonious subservience. Simplicity in taste, in appetites, in habits of life, with a corresponding indifference to worldly honors and applause, will be the natural result of the predominance of a divine and unselfish idea. Under the guidance of such a sentiment, Virtue is not an effort, but a law of nature, like gravitation. It is Vice alone that causes constraint—constraint—well nigh intolerable. Poverty is felt to be no necessary to the mind or health to the body, and its absence alike the inevitable source of pain.

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Endive.—Tie up those which may be full grown—for early use—for a new crop.

Tomatoes.—Have all your beds thoroughly cleaned of weeds, and work such vegetables as may require it.

Bordeaux.—Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums may be budded early this month.

Mint.—Medicinal and pot-herbs should now be cut, and after being dried should be tied up in convenient bundles, and wrapt in paper, to be ready for Winter use.

If you have not supplied your garden with herbs, you may set out this month, such as *Sage, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, and Winter Savory.* Keep them watered in dry weather.

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Seringa.—Prepare your ground and sow spinach seed, they will be fit for the table in September. This excellent vegetable should have a place in every garden.

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Seringa.—

FLORICULTURE.
WORK FOR AUGUST.

PREPARED FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER,
BY S. FEAST, FLORIST.

Geranium should be cut down now if not done before, and planted in half shady situation, until they begin to grow, when they should be repotted in rich loamy soil.

Chrysanthemums will require repotting in larger size pots; keep well on top of the shoots as they advance in growth, to make them strong and bushy plants.

Orange and Lemon Trees may still be budded.

Cacti, Orahons, and the different species of cape plants, should be repotted the last of this month.

Carnations and Pinks may be layered this month.

Camellias.—Give attention in the watering and syringing of these. Insecting, grafting and budding, may still be done.

Chinese Primroses, from seed, should be potted off the last of this month.

Hedgnettes and Schizanthus seed may now be sown for blooming in winter.

Bitter Gilia Flowers for spring bloom should now be sown.

Dahlias.—Keep these neatly tied to stakes as they advance in growth.

Greenhouse Plants.—Repot such as need it, and give attention to giving supplies of water in dry weather.

Wit and Humor.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

ACT — *De Boatmans Dance.*

Oh! she doth make the torch burn bright
Her beauty hangs on the cheek of night
Like rich jewels in a Nigger's ear;
Two rich fish for me, and for each two dear
Dance, Juliet, dance,
Dance, Juliet, dance.
Dance all night, and your memory s bright
I'll wake in the morning.

(Chorus.)—Oh! oh! and don't we know
I'm in love with my oh! heigh ho!
I'm in love with your oh! heigh ho!

Attention.—A Frenchman, on seeing Mrs. Isabella play Isabella, in the "Fatal Marriage," declared her performance to be very fine, but used the pathetic effect was by no means equal to what he had witnessed in Paris at the performance of a play called "Misanthropy and Repentance." "I was obliged," said he, "to hold my umbrella over my head to prevent my clothes from being drenched with the showers of tears which fell from the house."

Why is my like—history of our readers would, perhaps, like to know—to say "no" in a delicate way, in response for the negotiation of a loan. One of the wisest efforts of the kind, and we understand quite a successful one, occurred the other day. Phil was invited for a trip to the Sydney Ann, and called upon his friend. "Phil, my dear boy, I'm off for Saratoga, and I find this morning I'm a trifle short—lend me a hundred dollars, will you?" Phil, after a pause, which apparently indicated a mental examination of his deposited capital, replied, "Well—Phil—as Gift you the truth—I do not feel —disposed—at present—to make any—permanent investments."

Animal Instinct.—The instinct of the dog, the cat, and the rat, is so well known, that one anecdote will suffice to illustrate the three. A terrier and a tom-cat were pursuing a large rat down the street. The rat was almost caught, when it dodged suddenly, and ran into a sausage-shop. The cat and dog stopped convulsively at the door; and, looking at the sausages, hung down their heads, and slunk away quite terror stricken. This anecdote indubitably shows that self-preservation in the first law of nature, besides proving that the feeling of veneration for the dead is much stronger in animals than in man.

Blessings.—Blessed is the man that has two sweethearts; for, if one won't hear him another will.

Blessed is the man that has but pen-ceny on a windy day, as it will save him the trouble of cooling it with his own breath.

Blessed is the duck which gets under a bridge during a rain storm, as she will not wet her feathers.

Blessed is the old gentleman who has a handsome daughter. All the young men will trade at his shop.

Selected Articles.

RABIES, OR CANINE MADNESS.

Hydrophobia has been chiefly observed in Europe. It has, however, never been described as appearing beyond the Arctic Circle; and indeed, according to some authors, it is seldom if ever heard of at Archangel, Tobolsk, or in the country north of St. Petersburg. Lisbon swarms with dogs, which prowl about by night and day without any owner, and yet it is said that no cases of hydrophobia are ever heard of there, notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer is sometimes at 110 degrees Fahrenheit. To appease the thirst of these animals, a certain number of tradesmen place vessels of water at their shop doors. The disease has never been observed at Constantinople, which city swarms with dogs; and it is stated to be rare also in the northern parts of Turkey, and more so in the southern provinces. In the warmest regions of America it rarely occurs, but is common in the northern part of that continent. Hillary saw some cases of the disease at Barbadoes. It is, however, extremely rare in the West Indies; in many of the islands it seems never to have been noticed. John Hunter says that in the hot island of Jamaica, where dogs are numerous, he never heard of, or was known to go mad during forty years. The disease did not occur there formerly, but now it does. It occurs in India, but not often. Count Jacopo Grabieg di Hermes, in his work on Morocco, states that dogs are rabid in Fez, in Western Africa, nor in any Mahommedan country. At Aleppo and other parts of Syria, where great numbers of dogs perish for want of food and water, and the heat of the climate, this disorder is unknown. Though they abound in Egypt, and often suffer from hunger and thirst in that region, which is subject to a burning climate, yet, as Clot Bey assures us, no one instance of hydrophobia, either among men or animals, has been known there. The Egyptian dogs, which are somewhat fox-like, are during the day-time almost constantly in the streets, and devour offal and other filth with fresh water by the inhabitants. These dogs only run about in the night-time, when they seek for carrion and offal. In disposition they are meek and peaceable, seldom biting even when provoked.

A precaution commonly adopted in Paris consists in fastening over the noses of the dogs slight baskets, like muzzles, which are easily fixed on; and while they do not incommode the animal, nor prevent it from eating and drinking, they preclude it from biting. Dogs running about without this safeguard are very properly destroyed by the police. In a small town on the western frontier of France, during the last days of 1826, placards were posted up by the mayor, ordering all dogs found without muzzles to be destroyed. Fourteen dogs were found, how discriminating are thy judgments! But the base idolatrous of self, who devotes all his moments, his energies, his thoughts, to schemes which begin and end in personal advantage—the grasper of gold, and lands, and tenements—the devotee of pleasure—the man of ignoble and sinister ambition—the woman of fatuity, extravagance, and fashion—the idler, the gambler, the voluptuary—on all these and their myriad compeers, while borne on the crest of the advancing billow, how gentle is the reproof, how charitable the judgment of the world! Nay, is not even our dead Christianity, which pens its way so daintily, cautiously, and unoffensively—which regards with gentle rebuke, and is regarded with amiable toleration by some of the foremost vices of the times; is it not too often an obliteration of its paramount duty to teach men how to live worthily and nobly? Are there not thousands to whom its inculcations, so far as duties to men are concerned, are substantially negative in their character?—who are fortified by its teachings, in the belief that to do good is a casualty, and not a frame of being—who are taught by it to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, when they thrust themselves upon the charity of partly adherence, but as an irksome duty, for which they should be rewarded, rather than a blessed privilege, for which they should be profoundly grateful? Of the millions now weekly listening to the ministrations of the Christian pulpit, how many are clearly, vividly impressed with the great truth, that each, in his own sphere, should live for mankind, as Christ did for the redemption, instruction, and example of the sin-ruined, then the power to do this in his present earthen-ridden tenement with the human blood to the highest? How many centuries more will be required to teach, even the religious world, to outlive the full meaning of the term Christian? Not true life must be sought in all its elements. Animated by our grand and exemplar impulse, all former trepidations and their proper pictures in harmonious subservience. Simplicity in taste, in appetites, in habits of life, with a corresponding indifference to worldly honors and applause, will be the natural result of the predominance of a divine and unselfish idea. Under the guidance of such a sentiment, Virtue is not an effort, but a law of nature, like gravitation. It is Vice alone that causes constraint—constraint—well nigh intolerable. Poverty is felt to be no necessary to the mind or health to the body, and its absence alike the inevitable source of pain.

A true life must be calm. With imperfectly digested, it made wretched through distraction. We give up our youth to excitement, and wonder why the intellectual strength of age should open no ear mine. We wear out our energies in strife for gold or fame, and then wonder alike at the cost and the worthlessness of the meed. "Is not the life more than meat?" Ay, truly! but how few have practically, consistently, in regard it! And little as it is regarded by the imperfectly virtuous, how much less by the vicious and the worldling! What a chaos of struggling emotions is exhibited by the lives of the multitude! How like to the waves of the inhorizated ocean driven in a confused heap of water, in the strife constantly waged in each little mind! How Sloth is jostled by Gluttony, and Pride wrestled with by Passion, and Ostentation bearded by Meanness! The soul which is not large enough for the indwelling of one virtue, affords lodgment and scope and room for a hundred vices. But their warfare cannot be indulged with impunity. Agitation and wretchedness are the inevitable consequences, in the midst of which the frame of life bursts forthrightly and swiftly to its close.

A true life must be governed by purpose. Tell me not, pale authorite, of your ceaseless vigils, your footings, your sourgings. These are fit offerings to Moloch, not to our Father. The man who is not happy in the path he has chosen, may be very sure he has chosen amiss, or in self-deceived. "I love God and little children," says a German poet. The good are ever attracted and made happier by the presence of the innocent and lovely. And he who finds his religion converse to, or a restraint upon, the truly innocent pleasures and paysties of life, so that the latter do not interfere with and jar upon its sublimer objects, may well doubt whether he has, indeed, "learned Jesus."

Horticultural.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Cabbages.—You must avail yourself of the first rain in this month (August) to plant out your Savoy, and other cabbage plants—plant them at 2 feet apart, each way, and if your land is well manured and prepared they will form good heads by November.

Spinach.—Prepare your ground and sow spinach seed, they will be fit for the table in September. This excellent vegetable should have a place in every garden.

Radishes.—In the early part of this month sow early short top radishes. Towards the latter part of the month sow seed of the black and white Spanish varieties, for Fall and Winter use.

Turnips.—In the first week of this month sow a bed of turnips.

Celery.—Early this month set out your celery plants.

Small Salading, of all kinds.—Seeds of these should be sown at intervals of a week apart during the entire month.

Green Peas.—At any time before the first and fifteenth of the month, you may plant a bed of the *Early Frame, Harlequr or Golden Pea*—and they will bear abundantly—they will be fit for the table the latter part of September. Soak the seed five hours before planting.

Kidney Beans.—These may be sown any time between this and the middle of the month. If the weather proves dry, water them, and you will have beans either to pickle or for the table. The seeds should be soaked the over-night, and should drought occur, water the rows to encourage their germination.

Endive.—Tie up those which may be full grown—for early use—for a new crop.

Tomatoes.—Have all your beds thoroughly cleaned of weeds, and work such vegetables as may require it.

Bordeaux.—Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums may be budded early this month.

Mint.—Medicinal and pot-herbs should now be cut, and after being dried should be tied up in convenient bundles, and w